## MEMPHIS APPEAL GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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M. C. GALLAWAT. 282 Second street,
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demphis appear

For Mayor. JOHN JOHNSON

BEBEL PENSIONS AND CLAIMS. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, proposes ar amendment to the constitution prohibiting compensation in any shape to rebel soldiers, or their widows or descendants, or for damage done or loss inflicted by Federal armies in the insurrectionary States. Senator Cockrell was a Confederate general in the late war. We give below what he said on this subject, when recently interviewed by a re-

porter of the Washington Post:

"Senator, is it true that the Democratic senators tend to introduce a resolution proposing a consti-tional amendment prohibiting the pensioning of "I suppose I have said more on that subject than anybody else." anybody else."

"Are you in favor of such an amendment?"

"I think it would be the best way to settle the question; to bury it so deep that it never could be resurrected. It's all gush to talk about paying the Confederates for damages done by the Federal army, or to talk about pensioning of rebel soldiers. It's a physical impossibility, and why not settle it forward."

"Will you introduce a resolution proposing such an amendment?"

"I may. I have been consulting with leading Democrats, and if the party will take up and pass the resolution, it will be introduced."

"Have you drawn the resolution?"

"Well, no: I have not d'edded upon the form and will not until I consult ether be bemocrats. I did write a resolution of that character last winter and wanted the party to pass it just after the electoral count. In that there were three clauses. The first clause provided that neither the United States, nor any State In that there were three clauses. The first clause provided that neither the United States, nor any State thereof, shall now or hereafter allow any pay, pension or compensation of any kind to any person or his widow or descendants, for or on account of his services to the Confederate States. The second clause provided that no pay or compensation of any kind shall ever be allowed, for or on account of any kind shall ever be allowed, for or on account of any kind shall ever be allowed, for or on account of any property destroyed, or damage inflicted by the Federal armies; and the third clause prohibited secession. In regard to the second clause, if the objection should be raised that it included loyal people, I would be willing to add 'in the insurrectionary States;' or even go further, and say unless their loyalty to the government of the United States be first established. The southern people don't ask or want pay for the loss inflicted by the war. They don't ask it without belittling themselves, for the damage done was on both sides. For instance, I was a southern man, and owned a farm; the Federal forces came along and took or destroyed all I had; but my neighbor, who was a Union man, was not molested. Next day, or next week, Price's army came along and swept my neighbor clean. Now, can I ask the government to pay me for my loss when my neighbor, the Union man, can get nothing for what was taken from him?"

"To settle forever this question of pensioning rebei

"What is your purpose, Senator, in offering this resolution?"
"To settle forever this question of pensioning rebel soldiers and paying for property lost by the Confederates. The question of paying the Confederates. The question of paying the Confederate debt is settled by an amendment, and why not put these other questions about pensions and paying for property lost forever at rest by an amendment? They are in reality settled forever, but an amendment will put them beyond controversy. Every speech and remark of Butler and Blaine and other Republican leaders makes it plain that these questions will be made the issue in the next campaign. I have seen a pamphlet, recently published, containing an itemized statement of the amount the United States will be called upon to pay when the Democracy comes into power. The aggregate amounts to over four billions of dollars, and the pamphlet has been spread broadcast over the country. They expect to make this do the service of the bloody shirt and arouse the people of the north. Now, knowing our enemy's position, if we can drive him from it, hadn't we better do it? You remember Grant's Des Molnes speech, making the school question an issue. The Republican leaders and papers took it up and were making all the capital out of it possible, when the house took up Blaine's amendment and passed it. It came to the sequate and all the Democrats voted for it, but it was def-atted by the Republican votes. That settled the school question forever; killed it dead. The Republicans were slienced. Blaine's amendment had been quietly introduced, and remained in the house unnoticed almost up to that time. He had hoped it would be permitted to remain there, and then it would have been charged that the Democrats refused to pass it. Now Baker, of Indiana, introduced in the forty-fourth congress a resolution proposing an amendment forbidding payment for rebel property destroyed, and it believe he has re-introduced it in the present congress. I propose that we introduce and pass an amendment more

Senator, how will the southern people take this?"
"They will indorse it. They will rejoice that the matter is settled. In a speech I made at Jefferson Cit., Missouri, last winter. I took this position, and I never met or talked with a Confederate soldier who didn't tell me I was right. I received many letters approving my position, and I never heard a word against it. I know this is the sentiment of the Confederates. Southern people know they can never get a doilar in that way, and they do not ask it. Why, there is not a Democrat in congress who would vote there is not a Democrat in congress who would vote to pay such claims, and none ever will, in my opin-ion. An amendment will settle the question for-

movement for a Confederate general. If such an amendment were submitted, it would no doubt be ratified by all the southern States, but we think it undignified and wanting in patriotism to encumber the constitution with amendments merely for party effect. into operation the amendments proposed by Senator Cockrell, it would silence one of the batteries of Radicalism, but is it wise statesmanship to tamper with an instrument so sacred as the constitution solely for the purpose of securing a party advantage in the next Presidential election? Moreover, the southern States have already signified their opposition to the pensions and the claims alluded to by Senator Cockrell. Pending the last Presidential election the Radicals charged that in the event of the election of Tilden as President he would bankrupt the government by paying the losses sustained by the southern States during the war. On the twenty-fourth of October Governor Tilden addressed a letter to the American people, in which he said:

which he said;

The adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal constitution closed one great era in our pointies. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery and the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and people of all sections. They close the chapter. They are and must be final. All parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and future, and not upon those of the settled and final past. Should I be elected President the provisions of the fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebei debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any tax. The danger to the national treasury is not from the claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from the claims of persons of any such debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any tax. The danger to the national treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from the claims of persons residing in the southern States, or having property in those States, who were, or pretended to be, or who, for the sake of aiding the claims, now pretend to be loyal to the government of the Union. Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by the operations of the war, have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations, condemned by adjudications of the supreme court of the United States, and only find any status by the force of specific legislation by congress. These claims have become stale, and are often tainted with fraud. They are nearly always owned in whole, or in part, by claim agents, by speculators or lobbyists, who have no equity against tax-payers or the public. They should in ail cases be scrutinized with care. The calamities to individuals, which were inflicted by the late war, are, for the most part, irreparable. The government cannot call to life the million of our youth who went to untimely graves, nor compensate for the suffering or sorrow of their relatives or friends. It cannot readjust between individuals the burdens of taxation hitherto borne, or of debts incurred to sustain the government, which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens the damages or losses incident to military operations or resulting in every variety of form from its measures for maintaining

its own existence. It has no safe general rule but to let by gones be by gones, to turn from the dead past to the new and better future, and on this basis as sure peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections, classes and races of our people, to the end that all the springs of our productive industries may be quickened and new prosperity created in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten. It is impossible to make language more ex-

plicit. The south cast a solid vote for Tilden with a knowledge of his determination to oppose the payment of rebel claims, and we see no necessity for probibiting, by constatutional amendments, what is proposed by propriety, propose an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of the continental money. Governor Tilden, in his letter, said: "No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed." Here the prohibition in the terms of the amendent ceases, "No claim for any loss or damage incurred by From an Occasional Correspondent.] disloyal persons arising from the war, whether covered by the amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. Against any measure looking to the assumption or payment of 'any debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any taxes,' incident to the war," Mr. Tilden said he would interpose the executive power. He would not regard loyalty as a ground warranting any such measure, for the greatest danger to the pubhe treasury is "from claims of persons residing in the southern States or having property there, who were, or pretended to be, for the sake of aiding claims, and now pretend to have been, loyal." With these emphatic views the south voted for Tilden, and if this fact does not satisfy the Radicals as to the WEDNESDAY, : : JANUARY 2, 1878. purposes of the southern people, a constitu-

> Elsewhere will be found a very able communication from M. B. Trezevant in regard to the Memphis high schools. Mr. Trezevant is a prominent member of the school bourd, takes a deep interest in our city weight. It is strange that any one in this many prophetic predictions that there would advanced age should oppose giving to all, and especially to the poor, the facilities for acquiring a higher education. No civilized nation, no American State, no great civic community such as ours can afford to dispense with our high schools. The rank which a nation holds in science, literature wound. A new book, music and stationery and the arts is the truest criterion of its civilization, though not necessarily of its well-being; for all these may co-exist with corruption of morals, the end of which is death. We have said before, and we repeat it now, that we Americans, as a people, can hold our place in the vanguard of progress only by virtue of a devotion to the cause of liberal n w enterprise are well known in the city and culture, at least as zealous as that of other | county, and will meet with a kind support at. great nations. Higher education and middle education, too, are essential. It is almost impossible to overestimate the tions and assuming their duties. True, there intellectual activity of Germany. The has been a great and unequaled depression schools which Kant once conducted near Ber-lin, and the lectures of Fichte in the Prus-one to make the best of it, and all look forsian capital, are repeated in the lectures de- ward for the cloud with silver lining, belivered at Dresden, and it is now almost im- lieving and trusting in the One who possible to select a city in the whole German empire in which the higher educational facilities are not provided for nearly all alike. It is absurd to suppose that such a state of all circumstances, are most determined and things can be without its benefit upon the whole country. Once upon a time, not so very many years ago, when Saxony was independent, a commission was issued to try and determine the number of illiterates in the army-that is to say, the officials were directed to report for publication in the press with White river, brings in from two hundred and fifty to three hundred bales of cotof Dresden the number of soldiers in the ton every day, which gives a desirable imperanks unable to read and write. In the tus to the general business. whole force they returned three only, and the disgrace attendant upon their want of education was held to be so enormous that the war office refused to surrender their names. Nearly every soldier was found to be a classical scholar, made so by the public high schools. We in America boast of our universal education. We pretend that it penetrates into every degree and all ranks, but according to the last census, taken in 1870, the ignorance demonstrated in o'clock from New York, having proceeded on this favored land of ours would have been

technical training.

NATIONAL EDUCATION. The National education association is now olding a session in Washington. Among other questions coming up for consideration are the following: Measures for strengthening the National bureau of education; the establishment of a national educational museum; the establishment of an educational fund by the general government, and the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to school purposes; a system of national educational statistics; the best school organization for a State; the best school organization for a city; public high schools; and education for the south. In a paper read by General Eaton, the commissioner of education, or "What the General Government has done to aid Education," he stated that the government had given out-If the Democrats should support and carry \$47,785,178 in money. This, however, includes what has been appropriated for West Point and the Naval academy at Annapolis. The proceedings of this association-the conclusions arrived at in the discussions of the questions above enumerated-will be looked for with keen interest by our educators and

patrons of school education.

The telegrams are intimating so strongly that Turkey is desirous of making peace, and peace will affect grain in a degree so important, that a report recently made by the Memphis gentleman who is now the Amerinarrative of his journey to that city was published in letters to the APPEAL-L. E. Dyer, Esq., has become of great interest. The New York Journal of Commerce says of it:
Some of the statements from our ministers and consuls about the American export business, lately published, are well meant, but a trifle too sanguine. By way of change from this rose-colored view of the American trade, we have a very blue and bearish report from the United States consul at Odessa about the gruin crop of South Russia for the current year. He says it is the largest harvested for twenty-five years, was well gathered, and mostly in good condition. The consul ventures to think that this unprecedented crop, when it can be got to market, will "no doubt have a depressing influence upon the price of grain from other countries—a fact that is worthy of note by American exporters of grain," But those exporters will also bear in mind that not a bushel of this grain can be moved out till the war ceases, the Russians being effectually blockaded in the Black sea by the Turkish fleet. With the war suddenly over, and winter coming on, probably the bulk of the crop could not be shipped till next spring. The average annual export of wheat for eight years from Odessa and South Russia, from 1865 to 1878 (omitting 1875, for which no returns are at hand), was less than fourteen million bushels. The increase on this must be very large to produce the result confidently predicted by our consul at Odessa. New York Journal of Commerce says of it:

Some people have a dignified way of putting things that invests them with an elevation that is often surprising, if not always admirable. Muddy roads, and wagons getting stuck in the mud, are very commonplace things; but some of the newspapers have succeeded wonderfully in raising those incidents out of the ordinary level at which they have usually been contemplated. This tour de force is performed by speaking of them as "the great western mud blockade."

Ah! "a little civet, good anothecary."

deed, the whole company were much affected, and more than one dainty-looking handker-chief was raised to hide the pent-up emotion Ah! "a little civet, good apothecary."

Three storehouses were burned in Providence, Rhode Island, yesterday.

HELENA, ARK.

Increasing Popularity of the Appeal-Royally Festive Christmas, with Considerable Activity in Business Circles.

no one. Senator Cockrell might, with equal Money in Abundance-Fatal Eucounter between a Mississippian and Texan -A New Book Store-Enterprising Merchants-Cot-

ton Receipts, Etc.

HELENA, ARK., December 28.-The kind ness and friendship manifested for Helena by the APPEAL is being felt and duly appreci ated. It is, in fact, the most popular which the people read here and in the vicini-ty, always evincing a desire to note with leasure any progress in our advancement in almost every form. This interest alone has made the APPEAL innumerable friends, and added many subscribers to its list. As a plain-dealing journal it fills the expectations of an exacting people. Christmas is over, and a manitest relapse of its busy scenes and peculiar enjoyments is being felt, both financially and commercially. To say it was a dull, monotonous celebration would be iterating compliance on the compliance of the complete of the comp ating something unknown in our little city. For several days preceding the festive holidays active preparations were to be seen— the merchants getting in their goods and rivaling each other in their displays. The streets here certainly merit a slight description, containing a most variegated mass of struggling people, elbowing and crowding each other for room to move in different directions, tional amendment will fail to convince them. all submitting pleasantly and good naturedly to the violent collisions made inevitable the dense throng. The inclemency of the weather presented a great drawback to the ladies, preventing them from going out and making their Christmas purchases. Those who ventured on the streets transacted business in a haste usually unknown to the fair

sex. Considering the short crops and the siness, the people were agreeably disappointed, for business was exceedingly brisk money in abundance for several days. One of the most noticeable of disagreeabl events was the shooting of a white man from Texas, by another, a resident of Mississippi, on Main street. The wounded man lived two days, and died from the effects of the store has been opened in this city by Messrs. Williamson & Coates, the former of Memphis, and the latter, until recently, one of the editors of the Daily World, of this city. The book business has, until the announce ment of the new firm, had no opposition, while the people have been benefited by a competition in every other branch of business. The young men who have emerged into the the hands of the people and their friends. Since Christmas has departed there is a slack in trade, the people returning to their avocashapes our destines for the best, never for a moment allowing despair to throw his gloomy shroud upon them. Surely the merchants of Helena, under active men, who know that the harder the times the greater must be their efforts, for success is only attainable by such means.
The working population of Helena is industrious, temperate and saving, and their homes present a cheerfulness and brightness which speak well for this class. The Arkansas Central railroad train, connecting this city

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS, After the Manner of the Most Accom-

plished Court Journals.

Washington Post: His Excellency Rutherford Burchard Hayes, Mrs Hayes and Master Webb Hayes, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon at seventeen minutes past four the limited express train, which left Jersey regarded as a blot and slur upon the escutcheon, not only of Saxony, but of the whole of Germany. It is useless to boast and play the braggadocio without some foundation upon which our text constant of the sum His excellency greatly admired the frescoing of this noble room, and intently studied the features of the beautiful figure of Summer, which our feet can rest. Let the high schools of Memphis remain as an essential part of our school system. We cannot have good which ornaments the central panel. His lips schools without good teachers, and we canschools without good teachers, and we canfreedom of contour and manner, but, whatnot have good teachers without fitting them ever may have been his thoughts, he gave for their calling by thorough instruction and them no audible expression, thus grievously disappointing a large number of prominent merchants, who called to pay their respects, and gazed at him in involuntary admiration, while he partook in a statesmanlike mann of the matutinal meal. When asked wheth he would not have a second cup of coffee, affably declined, saying that he must adher to his policy—of but one cup. This wa thought to be a felicitous, though enigmatical declaration to send in another batch of Ne York appointments on his arrival home. A delegations of prominent citizens were attendance. The ferry-boat which conveye the party to Jersey City was crowded with distinguished journalists, who had seized th favorable opportunity to dispose of their wares and pay their respects to the distin guished statesman who stood at the prow the boat, gazing confidently at the water There were no ripples of anxiety on his high calm, noble forehead. There were also bu few ripples on the water. Arrived at Jerse City, he entered the special car provided fo him (his excellency, not the water), and took that rare intelligence, which may almost right nearly one billion acres of land and said to amount to an instinct, he proceede unerringly, and yet without conscious thought, to the sunny side of the car. This t must be observed, was the southern side A large crowd of prominent citizens stood on the marble flags as the train pulled out of the depot. Other large assemblages of prominer citizens were gathered at Newark, Elizabet Trenton, Camden, Germantown, Philade phia, and the other villages on the rout

Between Trenten and Bristol his excel lency ate an apple, first carefully extract ing the core, remarking, as he did so that if he were to throw it away, some well-meaning patriot might slip up on itand his duty was to prevent any slipping up if possible. His excellency, although much fatigued, has suffered no serious shock to his system on account of the journey, although through some inexcusable failure on the part can consul at Odessa, and whose interesting of the railway company to take proper precautions against such an accident, his excelency was obliged to bear for several minutes much discomfort through a cinder from the locomotive being blown into the right hand corner of his left eye. The ladies of the party, as well as the employes of the road, rendered prompt assistance in their efforts to emove the annoying cause of irritation. Fortunately several physicians from various parts of the country were on the train. They were at once assembled in his excellency's special car, and held a consultation. A Boston doctor was about to extract the cinder when his excellency cried, in a tone of authority: "One moment, sir. This must not be." Then, beckening to an ex-Confederate army surgeon, who happened to be near by, said: "You, sir, shall perform the opera-tion," and submitted his eye to the southerner, saying: "A southerner saved my arm during the war when a blundering Yankee surgeon wanted to amputate it. I cannot show my appreciation of the skill of the surgeons of the sunny south in a better way than by telling you to operate on my eye." Murmured expressions f admiration for the consistency with which his excellency pursued his southern policy of conciliation, even in the presence of acute physical suffering, were heard on every side. The obstruction in the vision of his excellency was successfully removed, and the ex-Confederate surgeon begged that he might be allowed to retain the cinder as a memento of

of the nation, his eyes suffused with tears of

gratitude which he could not repress. In-

of its fair owner. His excellency himself

with quiet dignity, but not wholly unmoved

surveyed with pardonable pride the effect that his magnanimity had produced. When

about half way on the journey the enterpris-ing restaurateur who takes the orders of the passengers for dinner, which he telegraphs for ahead and has brought on to the train, came aboard as usual and handed his bill of fare to his excellency for perusal The occasion was a most interesting one, and all the White House party gathered about him to see whether the stomach of the great statesman would be influenced by

partisan er sectional preferences. Any of his enemies-if he should have any-who might suppose to find here a weak spot in his char acter, would have been much disappointed if they had seen the consummate skill and po litical foresight with which he made his selection of viands for his mid-day meal It was a most exciting moment Mr. Hayes held the bill of fare nicely possed in his right hand, while his left hand reposed grandly in the bosom of his coat His excellency held his head and body erect and but for the excessive redness of his eyes and nose, which still watered from the irritation caused by the abstracted cinder, his appearance might have been said at this mo-

ment to have been absolutely majestic. Re-laxing somewhat the severity of his facial expression, and the somewhat constrained atti-tude of his person, he took the waiter's slate from his hand and wrote the following order Gumbo Soup.
Pork and Beans,
Fried Bananas,
Pumpkin Ple.
"What will you drink, your excellency?

said the attendant. This was a moment of breathless suspense The wife of the head of the nation tried to catch his excellency's eye, but his vision was still too blurred to see plainly.
"Bourbon whis—," began Mr. Hayes, but
the lady of the White House rushed forward and put her hand on his lips.
"Bourbon whisky, I—" blurted his excellency, when again his wife closed his mouth. Gently putting the ledy aside, Mr. Hayes calmly said: "Bourbon whssky, I was about to remark, is the liquor I prize above all others for medicinal purposes, but for an ordinary beverage I drink hard cider." In the course of the journey to the capital many such interesting episodes as those we have given occurred to enliven the ordinar tediousness of such occasions, and all tending to show how thoroughly earnest Mr Hayes is in carrying out the line of policy he has marked out for himself with so much

originality.

Mr. Burchard Hayes, son of R. B., did not return with the party. He remained in New York to have a joily Christmas with some A Tin-Clad Catfish. Menasha (Wis.) Press: A boy, while fishfelt a nioble, and, drawing his hook toward the shore, observed a half-gallon fruit-can trailing on the bottom. Having secured the vessel, he was greatly surprised to find that a large caffish had taken up his abode therein and remained until his increased dimensions did not admit of egress. He had evidently flopped around in his tin parlor unti a hole was made in the rust-eaten bottom, through which his tail protruded. In this condition the catfish had power to navigate from one place to another, and must have been regarded by his aquatic neighbors as a

kind of iron-clad monitor. WE are daily asked the question: Has there been something discovered at last that will cure consumption and throat diseases? "Yes, yes," this new principle, new way, Dr. J. H. M'Lean's cough and lung-healing globules. The healing gas generated by the saliva acting on the medicine in the globule inhaled and coming in direct contact, is surto cure coughs, colds, consumption and re-lieve asthma. Trial boxes by mail only 25 cents. Dr. J. H. M'Lean, St. Louis, Mo.

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MUTUAL

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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Net Assets Jan. 1, 1876. . \$41,462,065 53 RECEIVED IN 1876. For Premiums.....\$6,725,120 67 For Interest and rent 2,893,993 48—\$9,619,114 13 \$51,081,179 66 DISBURSED IN 1876. The Following Losses have been Paid by the Memphis Agency:

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Henry P. Woodard,	Memphi	8		82
Wm. B. Greenlaw.	••			2
H. H. Mette,	44			13
M. E. Cochran,	54	*****		
Adam Hein,	**			10
Henry A. Littleton,	**		******	10
Frank Taft,	14		******	
John C. Dougherty, John C. Weaver,	64		******	10
John C. Weaver,	- ::		******	10
Julius C. Holst, Morris L. Duncan,			++++++	19
Morris L. Duncan.			******	1
Rev. F. H. Bowman,	**			
Jep. C. Carothers,			******	:
Ed R. Harris,			******	- 5
Mrs. Elizabeth Owen,				- 1
Dr. John R. M'Ginnis				- 1
J. B. S. Coyle, Chas. P. Johnston,	66		******	- 1
	- 11			- 1
James Stokes, A. W. Young.	- 11			
Howard falls	44			
Herman Aehle,	**			- 3
John R. Murphy,	44			
John C. Bridges,	24			
Samuel M. Webb,	**		*****	
Dr. J. M. Rogers,	- 12	122575		
Alex M'Cullough,	1/4/2			
Henry Davis,			****	- 7
A. F. Morgan,	4.5			- 1
John Markey,	44			- 1
Michael Kelly,	41			- 1
J. W. Sneed, Mrs. Adeline Beland,	43			1
John M'Call,	**			- 1
George O. Haywood,	66			- 1
Mrs. Nancy A. Dougl	our Nac	hville		10
Samuel Cohen.	many Ates	**		- 77
J. M. Griffith,		44		- 4
M. N. Parmele,		46		- 5
George N. Searight.		44		1
Charles N. Saunders,		46		2
George Grely.		41		
Willfam W. Bond, Br Mrs. Mary W. Vaugha	rownsville	0		20
Mrs. Mary W. Vaugha	3D, "			-
James H. Hunter	- 44			1
James R Alexander,	Covingtor	1		1(
I Louis M. Moore.		*****	410000	20
Francis A. Merriwethe	er, Somer	ville		26
W. P. Slaughter, Ross	ville	KONTRACTOR		2
J. M'Cord Harris,				1
J. M'Cord Harris, Wm. F. Brodnax, Mar	son Depo	t		12
I Dr. John Chester, Jac	KSOD			10
John W. Williamson	Clarksvi	ile		- 2
Squire Lowry,				
N. C. Miller, Murfrees	boro			-
W H M'Wadden "				-
Prof. Robert Dabney,	Universi	ty Plac	B	
Samuel Nickleson, G	ai aun.			- 5
Maior J. M. Fidler, S.	neibyville		*****	8

\$365,490 Claims Paid in Each Year ganization, December 15,

Facts and figures like these commend themselves to the intelligence and judgment of all men. They carry conviction upon bare presentation, and need no argument or illustration to demonstrate their significance. JAMES GOODWIN......President

JACOB L. GREENE Secretary JOHN M. TAYLOR Ass't Secretary D. H. WELLS Second Ass't Secretary F. E. DOUGLASS .... Sup't of Agencies Jas. S. Carpenter & Co Gen'l Agents, Memphis, Tenn,

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Indorsed by Clergymen-These Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled.

Druggists everywhere say their sale is unprecedented.

THE REASON IS OBVIOUS

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THEY GIVE Appetite, Flesh to the Body, and disjuical Low Spirits.

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THEY CURE Dizzlness, Heartburn, and Bil-ious Colic.

THEY CAUSE the food to assimilate, and nou-rish the body.

THEY CURE Nervousness, and give refreshing Sleep.

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Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DIS-

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken. Consultations personally or by letter free and invited.

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PARKER'S Parker's Hair Halsam is the Best ind cleanest preparation ever made for Restoring Gray Hair to its origina color. It is entirely harmless, and free from the cheap and impure ingrea. ents that render many other preparations injurious. It is exquisitely perfumed, and so perfectly and elegantly prepared as to make it a toilet luxury, indispensable to those who have once used it. It removes Dandruff and stops the Hair falling. It renders the Hair vigorous and beautiful. It preserves its luxuriance when abundant, and restores its Color and Life when Gray, harsn and Sold by all Druggists.

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COMMENCED business January 1, 1878. "The Oldest in the City." Working successfully, and has 3200 shares in operation. Will Issue a NEW SERIES, beginning with January 1, 1878. Shares can be had at once by applying to the Scretary. This Association has loaned out nearly \$200,000 to citizens of Memphis to aid and assist in building and purchasing HOMES. Six per cent. Interest allowed on advance payments, Withdrawals on once month's notice. Next regular meeting January 7, 1878, at 41 Madison street, basement. Money to loan. Stock for sale. No back dues.

S. STURM, Secretary. S. STURM, Secretary. P.S.-Election of Officers and Directors January 7, 1878, at 7:30 p.m.

WORKINGMEN'S Building and Loan ASSOCIATION.

Pioneer Association of Memphis.

Sixth Series Commences January 1, 1878. THE new year can in no way be better commenced by workingmen, salaried men, and all persons of moderate means, than by making a beginning to economize and save. This Association, in opening its SIXTH SERIES, affords the opportunity. No its SIXTH SERIES, affords the opportunity. No back dues to be paid.

Its claims for confidence are: Accomplished success, experienced management, and strict equity in its conduct of business. Stock can be withdrawn at thirty days notice. Subscriptions to the SIXTH SERIES received from this date at the office of the Association, 291 Main street, over the Fourth National Bank.

L. LaGRILL, President.

CHAS. T. PATERSON. Secretary.

HORSES & MULES FOR SALE B. & W. A. Faires, (Late of Forrest & Faires), Dealers in **MULES & HORSES** 

No. 55 Union street, Postoffice ..... Memphis, Tenn. A large assortment of Stock always on hand, Everything guaranteed as represented. Orders solicited,

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LOWER THAN THE LOWEST! B. Lowenstein & Bros

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DIARIES, 1878. BLANK BOOKS.

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Office and Vard at foot of Washington Street, Salesreem No. 4 Howard Row. Saw Mill in Navy Yard Fluxes have on hand a choice let of Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lattice, Framing, Fence and Dress of Lumber, Bough and Dressed Pickets, Cedar Posts, Laths, Shingles Door and Window Frames, Moldings, Etc.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000. 1857 Prizes, amounting to .. write for further information or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Grienns, La, or at No. 6 West Court st., Memphis. Second Grand Monthly Distribution, Tuesday, February 12, 1878.

Capital Prize, \$30,000. Trickets, \$2 each. Halves, \$1

Executor's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Executors of the late General N. B. Forrest, all persons having accounts, debts or claims, against the said deceased are requested to present the same without delay. December 17, 1877.

JESSE A. FORREST,
WM. M. FORREST,
Prince A. Filett Attorneys. Estes & Eilett, Attorneys. Election Notice. UNION AND PLANTERS BANK OF MEMPHIS, MEMPHIS, TENN., December 10, 1877.

tockholders are hereby netified that an annual tion for Fifteen Directors, to serve for the ensu-year, will be held at this Bank on Monday, January 14, 1878, from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m.

STATE NATIONAL BANK,
MEMPHIS, TENN., December 7, 1877.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank
will be held on TUESDAY. Sin day of January next,
at their banking-house, for the purpose of electing
Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
Polls over from 10 a m. 10 4 b.m. Polls open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. J. A. HAYES, Jr., Cashier. NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the German National Bank, at their banking-house, on TUESDAY, January 8th next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., for the purpose of electing Thirteen Directors to serve the ensuing year. MARTIN GRIFFIN, Cashier.

Rental Notice.

OTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, January 5, 1878, I. as Receiver of the Fain and Whitmore Plantations, situated in sight of Oscoola, Mississippi county, Arkansas, will, in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Mississippi county, Arkansas, at its November term, 1876, proceed, within legal hours of said day, to rent said Fain and Whitmore Plantations, at public outery, to the highest bidder, in front of the courthouse in Oscoola, Mississippi county, Arkansas; said plantations containing, respectively, about three hundred and fifty acres, will be rented separately; and the party or parties renting same will be required to give note, with approved security, for said rents, and a lien retained on the crop raised on said plantations for the rents respectively thereof.

JAMES D. DRIVER, Receiver, Oscoola, Ark. Parties desiring information inquire of Myers & Sneed, Att'ys, 279 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

COTTON FACTORS. JONES, BROWN & CO

Cotton Factors

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 266 Front Street, Memphis.

H AVING ample facilities for handling cotton, respectfully solicit consignments. All cotton will be handled in strict conformity to the Rules and Regulations of the Cotton Exchangs. Pagging, Ties and Plantation Supplies furnished daw

DRESSMAKING. FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING

MISS A. A. WALL. Having returned from New York, will be glad to meet all her old friends and customers, at 3? Poplar street, comer of Third, and is prepared to execute all orders in the latest styles and

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—In the matter of C. H. Halght—In Bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. H. Halght, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, December 5, 1877. NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—in the matter of A. J. and Fred. M. White—In Hankrupter. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his are pointment as assignee of A. J. and Fred, M. White, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, December 5, 1877.

wed NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—In the matter of A, H. Duncan—In bankruptey.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of A. H. Duncan, of Spring Hill, Henry county, Teanessee

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, December 5, 1877.

West NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee-In the matter of L. A. Thomas—In bankrupter.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of L. A. Thomas, of Brownsville, Harwood country, Teunessee.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, December 5, 1877.

wed MOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the Unit of States for the District of West Tennessee—in the matter of W. B. Dickinson & Co., viz: W. B. Dickinson, B. F. Dickinson and J. W. Dickinson,—In Bankruptey.

THE undersigned nereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. B. Dickinson, B. F. Dickinson, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn.

Memphis, December 5, 1877. wed NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the
District of West Tennessee—In the matter of
James H. Martin—In bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Martin, of
Shelby county, Tennessee.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee,
Memphis, December 5, 1877. 310 and 312 Front street, Memohis, Tenn. Memphis, December 5, 1877.